PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 62

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

R duced rate of Charges for Advertizements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

3 Annas per line for the first insertion
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Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*.	included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers	½ Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England	1£ 1s. *in advance.*

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Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

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Published Monthly.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

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Relying, therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor, and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland.

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John Cumming, Dublin-White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

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Bombay, 30th August 1841,

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SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "Duchess of Argyle," of 667 Tons, A. 1, Captain LIVINGSTON, on her first voyage : has excellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight, apply to

EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND CO.

Rampart Row.

Bombay, 4th September 1841.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Ship of about 400 Tons, for the Red Sea. Apply at the Office of Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostry, Esq. No. 1 Rope Walk Lane.

6th September, 1841.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy ; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at 5 per cent annually, to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d., for the first five years, and afterwards the full premium, 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 144l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age	Without Profits			With Profits			£2 2 11 per cen
25	1	18	5	2	8	2	do.
30	2	3	10	3	3	4	do.
40	2	19	1	4	14	5	do.
50	4	9	8	6	17	9	do.
60	6	15	3				

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurances. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City, they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days a half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE Secretary

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in September next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.

Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

FOR KARRACK. The Company's Schooner Emily will start for Karrack two days after the arrival of the next overland mail.

Bombay, 30th August 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th ; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement ; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality :

RATES OF FARE.

To and From	1st Cabin	2nd Cabin.
England and Alexandria.	£ 45 „ „ —	£ 30 „ „
England and Malta	„ 33 „ „ —	„ 22 10 „
England and Gibraltar	„ 20 „ „ —	„ 14 „ „
Alexandria and Malta	„ 12 „ „ —	„ 8 „ „
Malta and Gibraltar	„ 13 „ „ —	„ 8 10 „
Malta and Corfu	„ 7 „ „ —	„ 4 10 „

B. M. WILLCOX...
A. ANDERSON.....
F. CARLETON.....
} Managing Directors,

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

AND

MARINERS CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing,' the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The *Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle* will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month : 10 Rs. per Quarter : 40 Rs. per Annum ; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

The Shipping Reports of this morning announced the arrival of the Zemindar, King, from Glasgow 13th May, and the Competitor, Prichard, from Madras 15th, and Sommaveram 20th August.—Hurkaru, Aug. 24.

Our Ferozepore correspondent has sent us following extracts from Division and Station orders the It will be seen that Brigadier Paul has given over the command of the Sirhind Division to Col. Dennis :—

"Ferozepore, 9th August, 1841—Sirhind Division Order by Brigadier T. H. Paul, Commanding. In obedience to orders conveyed in the Acting Adjt. General's letter of the 20th ultimo, all reports of the Sirhind Division to be made to Colonel Dennis, the senior officer.

"Capt. Anson, Deputy A. A. Genl., will accordingly at his convenience return to Kurnaul. This order to have retrospective effect from the 31st ult.

"Station Orders, Parole Ulwar.—The monthly committee will assemble to-morrow morning at sunrise, at the Dhobee Ghaut, to survey coats collected for the use of the Artillery proceeding to Sukker.

"A detachment of the 5th L. C. under the command of Lieut. Harrington, will commence its march on Thursday morning next the 12th instant towards Affghanistan."—Ibid.

Capt. Birch, Superintendent of Police, was yesterday sworn in as a Justice of the Peace of this city.—Star, Aug. 24.

We understand that Mr. William Braikenridge who came out as Surgeon to the India, has by this Mail received intimation of his appointment as Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.—Ibid.

ADMINISTRATION OF NOXIOUS DRUG.—A case is now before the Chief Magistrate, in which a man, apparently a crimp, is charged with having decoyed away two lascars belonging to the Barque Amelia. It appears that three or four days ago he met them ashore and entered into conversation with them, and invited them to his house. He there entertained them and gave them to eat and drink; a short time after they lost all consciousness, and fell into a sound sleep. He then possessed himself of their gold ear-rings, and wanted to ship them on board of a vessel, but luckily one of them, who is the present complainant in the case, partly recovered his senses and made his escape. The other man is still concealed.—Ibid.

Madras.

The following are the arrivals and departures since our last issue.

ARRIVALS.—26, Barque John Graham, Captain T. B. Turner, from England 2d March, Table Bay 27th June and Mauritius 29th July.

26, Brig Tallentire, Captain G. H. White, from the Mauritius 2d August.

26, Barque Ambassador, Captain J. S. Tate, from Liverpool 29th April.

DEPARTURES.—26, Ship Justina, Captain Wm. Loader, to Calcutta.

Passengers from England—Ensign W. Swayne 44th Regt, Ensign H. Fulton 62d Regt., Asst. Surgeon M. Nugent, Messrs. Richardson, E Woolaston, H. T. Bartlett, R. Chambers, R. Gordon and T. G. Thellasson. Cadets.

26, Ship Larkins, Captain James Hibbert, to Calcutta.

Passengers from England—Lieut. Mortimer, Messrs. Franklin, Banon, Blyth and Montgomery—from Madras. Mrs. Chamier and Child, H. Chamier, Esq., Col. L. B. Lovell, Lieut. J. C. Jennyns and C. T. R. Crawley 15th Hussars, and Mr. Birtles.—Spectator, Aug. 28.

The Enterprize Steamer having taken on board fifteen lacs of treasure, took her departure for Bombay on Thursday afternoon :—passengers, Miss Harcourt and Mrs. Tey.

It is amusing to observe the speculations which the ridiculous mystery observed with regard to the movements of Steamers gives rise to; it has been supposed by some of our Calcutta contemporaries that the Enterprize was destined for Rangoon, to frighten the Burmese, instead of quietly conveying away a few of those lacs of rupees which the Supreme Government seem to have got an idea can always be spared from Madras.—Spectator, Aug. 28.

The Supreme Government we hear have allowed the Commander in Chief to post a Lieutenant Colonel to the 37th Regiment Madras N. I., but with the proviso that he is not to draw anything for commanding the Madras Troops. Further instructions relative to the loss of the Golconda will, it is stated be sent at a subsequent period.—Ibid.

It affords us extreme pleasure to state that Lieutenant Rundall's wound, has not turned out so serious as was apprehended; he was struck by a matchlock ball a little below the knee, the ball has however been extracted, and he was rapidly recovering from the effects of the injury. A letter from Macao written just after the engagement informed us he had actually lost the limb, a report which from the spot the ball had lodged in would naturally enough be current in the confusion of the moment, but is now we are happy to find contradicted by his own letters which represent him as rapidly recovering from the injury, and hoping soon to be able to resume active duty—Ibid.

Ceylon.

The following arrivals from, and departures to, Ceylon, are announced :

Arrivals June 14th—Lord Auckland, Macdonald : 22d—Rebecca Jane, Downs.

Departures. June 2d—Euphrates, Buckham from Cork. 16th—Arab, Dalgarno, from Liverpool : 24th—Royal William, Smith, from Liverpool.

July 4th—Orpheus, Digby, from the Downs.

The Montifiore was to sail on the 5th July, and the Sumatra in all July—Herald, Aug. 19.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
None.

DEPARTURES.
None.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H. M.
W.	8	Nativity of B. V. Mary.	5 47 51	6 7 25	
Th.	9		5 47 54	6 6 42	
F.	10		5 47 56	6 5 58	(8 7 2 A
Sa.	11	Battle of Delhi, 1803.	5 47 58	6 5 16	
Sun	12	14 *Sunday after Trinyt.*	5 48 0	6 4 32	
M.	13		5 48 9	6 3 41	
Tu.	14	Holy Cross.	5 48 34	6 2 34	

HIGH WATER
IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES.

1841	A. M. H.	M. M.	P. M. H.	M. M.
Sept. 8th Wednesday	3	17	3	41
„ 9th Thursday	4	10	4	42
„ 10th Friday	5	28	6	19
„ 11th Saturday	7	7	7	50
„ 12th Sunday	8	31	9	8
„ 13th Monday	9	8	9	37
„ 14th Tuesday	10	5	10	32

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Aug. 29	CHINA	June 26
AGRA	„ 21	DELHI	Aug. 25
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 19	FRANCE	Aug. 5
AUSTRALIA.		HERAT	„ 10
Adelaide	June 12	LAHORE	Aug. 13
Sydney	„ 15	LONDON	Aug. 4
Port Phillip	May 31	MADRAS	„ 28
BURMAH.		MANILLA	May 3
Moulmein	July 21	MAURITIUS	July 13
Rangoon	„ 24	NEPAUL	„ 7
CABOOL	Aug. 2	PENANG	„ 11
CAIRO	Aug. 20	PERSIAN GULPH	„ 15
CALCUTTA	Aug. 24	QUETTA	Aug. 4
CANDAHAR	„ 6	SCINDE	„ 19
CEYLON	„ 19	SINGAPORE	July 29

To Correspondents.

PAUL PAT's offer will be acceptable. Our Mamporie correspondents favor will be attended to.

ROMAN CATHOLICS under consideration.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, September 8, 1841.

MR. READ, late Chief Secretary took his seat in Council yesterday under the usual salute from the battery.

THE *Repulse* which arrived here on Monday, brings intelligence of having picked up a Life Buoy in Lat. 33d. 46 N. Long. 17d. 2 W. which is supposed to have been that of the unfortunate "President" Steam vessel. The *Repulse* spoke the *Euphrates*, bound to Bombay, in Lat. 44d. 55 N. Long. 10d. 58 W.

THE intelligence brought by the last Overland Mail is one of the most uninteresting received from our friends in the west. The elections are over, the Whigs quake for their continuance in office, and the Conservatives chuckle at the early prospect of ruling the roast. We looked to the arrival of the overland mail to relieve the monotony of our fruitless endeavours to obtain food for the newspaper reading world, but are now egregiously disappointed, and in all probability the whole of the little relief brought by the mail will not continue to supply our columns with anything interesting for more than two or three days; we must then depend upon our own resources to supply our readers with news from any and every quarter within our reach.

The Whigs will not be able to get on with the small majority they have obtained, and should Her Majesty persist in her adherence to Whig councillers, in all probability another dissolution of Parliament will take place and a new election ensue; or should Her Majesty consent to give the Conservatives a trial, in all probability the time of probation will be short, and the public outery be raised against the Tory party Doubt and uncertainty may be said to envelope the affairs of Great Britain, which tends greatly to injure the commercial and manufacturing prospects of the country and to increase the political discontent so prevalent in the agricultural and manufacturing districts. This state of affairs cannot long continue: something is needed, and something must shortly be done, or we may expect to hear of similar miseries and hardships existing amongst the lower classes of the population to those so prevalent in 1826 and 1833.

The affair of Mr McLeod and the United States is as far from being settled now as it was several months ago. The positive measures mentioned by the former overland papers to be adopted by Mr. Fox, the British Representative, were to have brought matters to a close. After nearly two years negotiation McLeod is to be tried for his life in an American court of justice (?) although the non surrender of that gentleman was to have been interpreted as an open declaration of war, and redressed accordingly!

LONDON PRECIS.

OVERLAND NEWS.

If we except the elections, nothing of importance has occurred during the past month to claim especial notice. In the short space of six weeks almost all the returns for the new Parliament have been made, and the majority that appears on the side of the Tories is reckoned by their own party to amount to seventy. Some thirty or forty elections will however be contested, and allowing a fair portion to be gained on petition by the Whigs, we may safely calculate the real majority at about fifty, which is perhaps rather above than under what it will afterwards appear Sir Robert Peel will be able to count upon. Since the time when the elections were proceeding simultaneously in all parts of the country, a general flatness and inactivity has pervaded nearly all the branches of trade; and the quiet that has succeeded the previous bustle and excitement, can only be compared to the calm that usually follows a tempest. Shopkeepers in town have less reason for the complaints they are daily making, than the manufacturing and labouring classes in the north, who by all accounts are represented as being in a state of grievous misery and want, and for whom some relief must be sought, lest the winter add to their already destituted condition. Through the whole of the recent contest the peace of the country, with the exception of an election riot here and there immediately suppressed, has been fortunately preserved; our Hibernian neighbours, particularly the Cork and Tipperary men have shone conspicuously in the indulgences of notorious propensilty to fight, whenever an opportunity seasonable or unseasonable occurs. We hear and see much of *threatened* and *contemplated* plots, riots, and other election outrages along the columns of the Times and Morning Post, but the actual deeds of violence are very few, but unfortunalety if true, of a very dreadful character. A man for instance went up to poll at Carlow, where after an inward stuggle he declared he would relieve his conscience, (as it is said) and recorded his vote for Col. Bruen, and Mr. Beenbury, the two Tory candidates. That night he was murdered. This is perhaps the only premeditated act of violence recorded, and it must be remembered also that the acount requires further confirmation. Comparing however, the reported intimidation and violence committed in Ireland, and giving a fair allowance to the exaggerated report of the orange press in that country, echoed by the Tory papers at home with the scenes that have been lately witnessed at Nottingham, Leeds, Liverpool, and some other places; it is difficult to believe that even an Irish rabble, unless they engaged in actual conflict, could have exhibited their pikes and bludgeons to greater effect, than did some of the Chartist supporters of the Tories in the places already mentioned. But the most singular feature perhaps in the late election, has been the loss and defeat that several of the most influential and leading men among the Whigs have sustained. This is hailed by the opposite party as conclusive evidence that the nation has at length been converted to Toryism, and that the re-action is such as to leave the Whigs no further hope of ever again regaining power, Lord Morpeth has been rejected from the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lord Howick from Northumberland, Mr. E. J Stanley from Cheshire, Mr. O Connell from Dublin, and last, though not least, Joseph Hume from Leeds, who at present remains seatless! This reverse of the wheel of fortune, the Whigs account for by the great augmentation of Tory votes, owing to the care that party has universally evinced in assiduously attending to the registration, which the Liberals have comparatively neglected. Whether this argument may in some degree prove sound or otherwise, is no great matter just at present; for certain it is, that the county electors, especially in England, are mostly united in upholding the present system of corn laws; and on that account they have been chiefly influenced in giving their suffrages at the late election to those who advocated their continuance. The several petitions against the returns, the majority which will be fresh, will no doubt give abundance of occupation to the members of the various committees, ; and it is perhaps beyond a doubt that the gross acts of partiality and injustice in some cases in Ireland, either of the assessors or Sheriffs, will cause the elections at which they occurred to be set aside. The writs are returnable on the 19th of next month, (August) when as soon as a speaker is elected, and the policy of the present administration condemned; Lord Melbourne and his colleagues will retire from office, and be succeeded by Sir R. Peel. The task that will be placed in the hands of the new Minister is on all sides admitted to be most formidable, the difficulty of satisfying all his claimants for promotion, and the vigorous opposition he will encounter, are not the only thorns that are in preparation for him, and from which he will experience a no very grateful reception. To proceed to our summary:—

A correspondence has appeared in the papers in the early part of the month, between the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Dyer the Magistrate, whom the former had struck off the commission of the peace, for alleged communication and tampering with a prisoner under sentence of imprisonment, named Medhurst. The 'Examiner' comments very strongly on the reply of the Lord Chancellor to Mr. Dyer's application, that his dismissal should be declared to be on the ground of indiscretion alone; with which the Lord chancellor in a manner complies; thereby hushing up the case, which if properly investigated, there is every reason to suppose would have brought to light some very curious transactions, as the evidence adduced tended to show that the prisoner's rescue from goal was meditated. The health of Medhurst has been so much injured by the excitement this occasioned him, as to warrant an application for his release from prison, which has been granted by Lord Normanby.—The adjourned discussion by the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company was resumed on the subject of the papers relating to the Rajah of Sattara on the 19th inst. and again adjourned to the next day. Geo. Lyall Esqr. in the chair. Col. Sykes resumed the debate in a long speech, palliating the conduct of the Rajah, and declared his intention of opposing by his vote the amendment of the deputy chairman. Sir Robert Campbell addressed the court in support of the amendment. Mr. Lewis replied, saying that his proposition merely called upon the court to reconsider the case, and revise their former judgment respecting it. After much uninteresting and desultory discussion, the amendment of the deputy chairman was carried by a considerable majority, and Mr. Lewis gave notice that he should bring the case of the Rajah before the Court again at the next quarterly meeting. The court then adjourned.—It is said that Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B. is about to be transferred from his command in the northern district of Great Britain, to the Staff of the Bombay Army, vice Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald who is expected to return home. It is also stated that major general Clement Hill will soon, probably, be either employed on the home staff or sent on active service in India.—A serious resistance has been made by some of the towns in the south of France to a project of the Govt. of that country, to levy to the utmost penny the tax due by law on all houses, shops, doors and windows; two thirds of which the people have not been in the habit of paying. Toulouse became the seat of the more serious riots, and several thousand troops were ordered to march upon it, Peace, however, has been restored, and the commission appointed to try the principal rioters is by the accounts proceeding with great vigour.—The trial of Madame Laffarge is to come on this next month. She is busily employed in writing her memoires, which will form four octavo vols, and also in preparing her defence.—Lord Morpeth has resumed his office as chief Secretary in Ireland, and has refused numerous solicitations to stand for some of the Irish counties, and at present remains without a seat. Mr. Hume and his family have left for the continent, Lord Howick has broken up his establishment in the north, and is also expected to go abroad.—Mr. O'Connell has been returned both for Cork county, and Meath. He sits for the former.—Several experiments have been made with the new precussiou shell, which have invariably given great satisfaction, and prove them to be the most formidable and destructive missile as yet invented.—Several shocks of an earthquake have been felt in the south of Europe.—The Tory papers have been squabbling in consequence of the Morning Herald having formed a future ministry of its own, and among other appointments placing Lord Lyndhurst as ambassador at Paris, instead of making him Lord Chancellor as the 'Times' would have him. The 'Herald' has been severely taken to task in consequence.—The most remarkable production of the day is an address or manifesto from Lord John Russell to the city of London, dated from Minto, July 19th, the day before marriage with Lady Fanny Elliot. It is on all sides allowed to be both a very clever, and a very statesmanlike production. Lord Cardigan has again appeared before the public in no very flattering colours, having been black balled at the Junior United Service club, for which his lordship stood as a candidate for admission. The rebuke is the more galling as at the same election of new members, the Major of the 11th Hussars was admitted. The judicial committee of the Privy council are expected to give judgment in the great will cause of Wood v. Goodlake during the ensuing month. Mr. J. R. Brunet the engineer on the Great Western Railway which has been opened throughout the whole line, will perform a match from London to Bristol by the 'Hurricane' engine within two hours for £1000, at as nearly as possible 60 miles per hour. The house of Messrs. Wise, Larwell, Baker, and Bentall, bankers of Newton Abbot has stopped payment, and is severely felt all over South Devon. Sir Robert Stopford has arrived in the Princess Charlotte and struck his flag at Portsmouth. Her Majesty's war steamer the *Growler* 1500 tons was launched the other day from the royal dock-yard, and another steamer is to be commenced forthwith on the same stocks. The Dublin 50, flag ship of Rear Admiral Thomas will be ready for sea at the end of next month. A tremendous hurricane has been experienced at Moscow and in some parts of Germany. Its ravages are described as very great. The well known banking house of Belloni & Co. of Vienna, failed for 3,000,000 florins (£300,000) and caused a considerable depression in the funds. The Agricultural Society have lately held their annual country meeting at Liverpool. The festival was conducted on a magnificent scale, and the concourse of visitors immense. Upwards of 3000 persons sat down to dinner. The Court has been sojourning during the month at Windsor. On Monday last the Queen, Prince Albert and suite, left the castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, where preparations on a scale of the greatest splendour had been made for their reception, and remained until Thursday when they proceeded to Panshanger, the seat of the Earl and Countess Cowper. Yesterday (Friday) the Royal party honoured Lord Melbourne with a visit at his seat, Brocket Hall, Hunts, where they remained to lunch, returning to Panshanger for diuner. The Court is expected to return to Windsor this evening. Throughout the whole line that the royal cortage had to pass, the demonstrations of affectionate

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loyalty and attachment on the part of the people, must have been highly gratifying to Her Majesty, whose graceful manner of acknowledging them has been the theme of general admiration. It is expected that the court will remain at Windsor for the next fortnight. Besides the marriage of Lord John Russell which took place on the 20th inst. we have to mention that of Viscount Villiers, eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, to the daughter of Sir Robert Peel. The dowry of Lady Villiers is said to be £150,000. Among the deaths are to be named those of the Right Hon. T. P. Courtnay, who was on a visit to his relatives at Powderham Castle, and while swimming alone a short distance from the shore is supposed to have been seized with cramp and drowned. He formerly filled the office of vice President of the Board of Contro', and was for several years member for Totnes. He was also the author of some historical researches relative to the characters in the plays of Shakespeare. Also Sir Thomas Tomlins, the well known author of the statutes at large, and compiler of the law dictionary. Lady Catherine Bourke, sister of the present earl of Mayo; Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart; Lady Emma Wemyss, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Errol, and Lady of Captain James Wemyss, R. A. and M. P. for Fifeshire. In the theatrical world we have very little matter worth recording at least of any interest. Mdlle Rachel has left us and is said to be seduloussly applying herself to the study of our language with a view to appear in some of Shake peare's female characters. It is said she is soon to be married to a well known ex-director of the Academie de Musique in Paris. Taglioni has also taken her benefit and departure, it is said, for some years. The fair danseuse was enthusiastically greeted at her last performance, and retired amid showers of bouquets. She proceeds to Stockholm her native city, and thence to St. Petersburgh. The opera closes on the 14th of next month, after a season full of disappointments and vexations; chiefly arising from the disturbed state of polities. Drury lane is opened for the *Concerts d Eté*, under the management of Eliason, and conducted by the redoubtable Jullien. Further there is nothing to claim notice. The weather during the whole of the past month has been most unpropitious, and great fears have been entertained not only in this country, but also in France for the harvest. There has been a continued succession of rain, followed by cold and high winds, that make a fire at all times agreeable. Although, should the weather take up fine, the crops will not perhaps materially suffer; still it is beyond a doubt that the harvest will not be anything so plentiful as was expected a short time since.—The races at Liverpool went off with the usual éclat, the sport being excellent. Mr. Allen's Aurelea was the winner of the Trades Cup. The Goodwood races have been held this week. The sport was also first rate, but the company not so numerous, owing to the late melancholy bereavement of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond who have not attended. The party at Goodwood house is confined to gentlemen only, and Lord W. Lennox does the honours. Charles the Twelfth is the winner of the Cup. Several first rate paintings have been added to the collection at the National Gallery.—A wreck has been fallen in with by the brig Augusta, which is supposed to be that of the President. The Captain says he hove down upon her, and discovered her to be the wreck of a large steamer burnt to the water's edge. There is however a great deal of discrepancy in the account, and at best it can be but a vague surmise until further accounts are received.—A telegraphic despatch reached London yesterday morning, announcing the arrival of the Indian mail at Marseilles on the 28th inst. with Bombay dates to the 19th June, but bringing no news from China. This has caused a good deal of dissapointment.—An express from Liverpool arrived in town yesterday, announcing the arrival of the Britannia in nine days from Halifax, with New York papers to the 17th; Boston 18th; and Halifax 20th inst. Their contents are highly interesting. An important report is mentioned to the committee of the House of Representative on naval affairs, pointing out the great naval resources of England in her noble fleet of transatlantic steamers, and urging the necessity of forming a corresponding home squadron by the United States.—Great difference of opinion is expressed by the several organs of the American press relative to judgment delivered by Justice Cowen in the case of Mr. McLeod. The Judgment of the Court extends over ten columns of the American papers, and it only necessary to state the upshot of the decision, which is to the effect that Mr. McLeod is to take his trial before a Jury, and the matter is consequently confided to the Jurisdiction of a local court. Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster were on the best terms, and it is confidently expected the supreme Court will step in to adjudicate upon the matter in the spirit of Mr. Webster's former assurance, and leave the question to be settled between the Governments of the two nations.

Last Wednesday Sir Robt. Peel gave a grand entertainment to a party of his constituents at Tamworth. The right honorable Baronet's speech was in point of fact a reply to Lord John Russell's address to the City of London.—On Wednesday last Sir W. Hay Macnaghten Bart. was proposed at a Court of Directors to succeed to the vacant Government of Bombay. It is expected the Board of Control will approve of the appointment.—Queen Christina has issued an energetic protest against her being deprived of the character of guardian of her daughter. It is rumoured that the affairs of Spain, now that the Eastern question is finally disposed of, will form subject of discussion and adjustment by the Great Powers. The Duke de Brabant, son of the Queen of the Belgians, has been seriously ill at Windsor, which has been the cause of the detention of the former from following the King to Paris. He is now much better, and the Queen is expected to leave immediately.—On Saturday last the first stone of the new Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead was laid by Prince Albert, assisted by the Bishop of London. The subscriptions raised upon the spot anounted to several hundred pounds, and the ladies purse alone to 3000 guineas.—Astonishing animal magnetic experiments have been performed by a M. Lafontaine.—The news received yesterday from America caused a slight depression in the funds; but for this there is little ground. The Congress proceeded slowly with the business submitted to it. The bill for the loan of 12 million dollars, and the distribution of of the proceeds of public lands, may be looked upon as passed. The law however for establishing a national bank, met with determined opposition, and will probably be rejected. 3. P. M. Consols for account. 89⅞ to ¾.

LATEST NEWS.

London, Wednesday August 4, 1841.

The appoinment of Sir W. Macnaghten to the Governorship of Bombay is expected to meet the immediate sanction of the Board of Control. The Overland letters via Marseilles, reached London on Sunday, and were delivered on the following morning. Colonel Caulfield has announced himself as a candidate for the East India direction. H. M. Ship Cornwallis 72 took her final departure from Plymouth to China on the 3d July. There are no less thau 59 officers in the green room mess, including supernumeraries. Sir R Jenkins was a candidate for the Governorship of Bombay. It was stated on change on Monday, by one of the members of a city mercantile house of good standing, that accounts had been received from Canton with intelligence beyond that contained in the Calcutta newspapers and letters. It was merely to the effect that the Emperor had ordered keshen to he strangled, and that the Chief Officer of a British ship had been decapitated, the news was accounted for by the fact that a vessel had arrived at the sand heads from China, and sent her letters up just in time for the departure of the dawk. This produced a good deal of speculation in teas, and caused a rise of 2d. to 3d. per lb. on the day's transaction. Loud and deep are the daily complaints of the state of the manufactoring districts in the north. There have been several large failures of late, and no less than 4000 hands are deprived of employment this moment in Manchester alone. The accounts from other places are equally distressing, and families are described as actually perishing for want of food. In Paisley the distress has been very severe. Commercial distress is also severely felt in Paris, and the price of bread has considerably increased. Altogether, if affairs do not mend, and the prospect become brighter, we must look forward to a very gloomy, and unsettled winter. The meeting of Parlt and the measures that will be proposed by the new Government are of course anxiously awaited. The "three glorious days" have passed off with unusual eclat at Paris, and without any disturbance. The Government defrayed a portion of the expense, and the Champ Elgoies were lit up with varigated lamps. Fire works, dancing, and gormandising, formed as usual the Chief accompaniments to the day's festivities. The grand festival at Boulogne, when the statue of Napoleon is to be placed on the column, proudly scanning the shores of England, is to take place on the 15th inst. and is to last several days. As the King, Marshal Soult, and several other personages of distinction have declined being present; it is said to be the intention of the mayor of Boulogne to invite over the Lord Mayor of London. No doubt his lordship, together with the aldermen, sheriffs, and other civic fuctionaries, if exhibited at a "feed" in their usual style, would be perhaps the best lions the French could be entertained with; and doubtless add to the many other attractions which Boulogne will be able to boast of during that time. By the last accounts from Paris, we learn that the riots at Toulouse were the all absorbing topic of conversation. The accounts received in Paris from Toulouse on Sunday, represent the city as being perfectly tranquil. Mr. Lenormant, who was commissary of Police at Goulouse, had resigned his appointment and come on to Paris, ; where upon his arrival he was arrested and remains in the closest confinement. The reason of this measure is not stated. From Spain we hear that the oath had been solemnly administered to the new Guardian M. Arquelles, in presence of all the foreign cords diplomatique. The courier from Paris had arrived in Madrid on the 24th ult. with the protest of Queen Christina against the Cortes. The ministers immediately assembled, and Mr. Aston the English Ambassador was admitted to the Council. It was well known at Madrid that Louis Philippe intertained the greatest antipathy te the panish Progressista party, and would cordially join the court of Rome in the intrigues now on foot in Portugal, for re-establishing absolutism in the Peninsula. It is by no means unlikely that the affairs of Spain will soon undergo a complete and final adjustment by the means of the intervention of the Great Powers. Espartero the Regent was about to establish himself in the imperial place. The Buenos Ayrean and Monte Videan Governments are again at war, and several vessels had been purchased by the latter state to fit out, in order to complete the force required.—Gavin Scott, the man who absconded from Glasgow with a sum amounting nearly to £9,000 and who was arrested at Marseilles, has made an unreserved admission of all the charges that have been made against him. The greater part of the property has been recovered. The marriage of the Earl Fortescue with lady Somervill took place a few days ago at Dublin. The ceremony was strictly private, and witnessed only by a few of the nearest relatives of either party. The Morning Post of to day heads its leading columns with a notice of the "Speakership," in which it asserts that Sir Robt. Peel has communicated to Mr. Shaw Lefevre his intention of not opposing his re-election to the speakership, in the event of his being proposed. The Post is before the other morning journals in its information, and does not coincide with the plan adopted by the future Premier. The case is, that Sir Robt. Peel finding he has more expectants than one in his ranks, is anxious to lessen the complaints that are in store for him, by appointing a person to the speakership who is universally respected by both parties in the House, and who will rid him of the disagreable job of selecting some one in particular, two or three other claimants stand ready in expectance, and to whom he cannot avoid giving dissatisfaction. If Sir R. Peels troubles commence before, what will they be after he comes into office. The affair of Mc Leod excites no apprehension, but that the matter will be amicably settled. The weather coutinues cold, and gloomy, with much rain; a bad prospect for the harvest.

The stock market is in a complete state of repose
Consols for money 89½ to ⅞
account 89¾

European Intelligence.

THE CANDIA INSURGENTS—AND TURKISH ATROCITIES.

An expression in an article of the Times, referring to this subject, cannot be too frequently repeated in this crisis of the Cretan insurrection—'THE FEROCITY OF THE OLD OTTOMAN SPIRIT HAS SURVIVED ITS ENERGY'—in proof of which we refer to our Cretan correspondence.

The details of horible cruelty published by us in the last number, with those of to-day, are scarcely paralleled by the history of Turkish barbarities, and will remain an everlasing monument of shame to the enlightened and tolerant age in which we live!

The guilt of these atrocities though primarily attached to the ferocious Albanians—"the cannibals of the Levant"—must ever adhere to those Protecting Powers who virtually direct the destinies of the Ottoman empire. For if these powers could intetfere for the pacification of Syria and Egypt, why not for the pacification of the noble and fertile island of Crete, filled with Christians, men of generous and ardent minds and pure passions, whose only crime was that of refusing to bend the neck to the vilest oppression exercised by remorseless Turbaned Ruffians.

All the state papers published in the journals of Europe by the Four Powers treat for the pacification of the whole Ottoman empire and not a part of that empire, and the maintenance of its integrity inviolate. And, therefore, why not effectually intertere for the pacification of Crete?

When the insurrection declared itself, was the Turkish expedition immediately dispatched? was it so suddenly conceived and undertaken that the ambassadors of the Four Powers had no time to advise the Sultan to measures of conciliation, and of sufficient vigour to support the dignity of the Porte? did not that expedition linger for weeks at Constantinople before the iron-hearted Tahir Pasha was sent off with a band of murderers to cover with blood and slaughter the peaceable and smiling villages of the Cretan plains? . . . And notwithstanding the fact of the long postponement or tardiness of the expedition, no effectual precautions were taken by the ambasadors of the Four Powers, resident near the Sublime Porte against the depredations and sanguinary acts of villany and outrage of the Albanians, who from their well known blood thirstiness, their bad eminence for every species of atrocious crime throughout the Levant, could not be trusted in any warfare, much less in that which was to put an end to an insurrection with the shedding of as little blood as possible. It is true, this insurrection broke out after their convention, but it was so near in time that there is no excuse for their non-effectual interference. And are not the allied troops still in Syria to protect that country from returning to anarchy?

And after the slaughter of unarmed men in cold blood,—after the ravishing of matrons and virgins, and slaying of little children,—after the gratifying the most unnatural lusts, and the polluting of the altars and temples of the Christian religion,—does any man believe that the Cretans, upon whom these shocking, these dreadful crimes have been committed, will, hereafter, be wellaffected to the Oltoman government? or, is this the way to put down insurrection, to establish order, and teach the people loyalty? Oh, shame upon Europeans Councils, and those crooked state intrigues which can allow such enormities to be practiced by a handful of ruffiians dignified by the once redoubtable name of Ollomans!

We have no interest to serve in writing invectives upon the descendants of a one mighty people, we should be happy to be able to contradict every thing we have published on this inhuman war; but our letters, written on the spot by eye witnesses, and men of undoubted probity compel us to brand the present war of the Turks in Candia as the most infamous of the age—or, upon a par with the Franch war in Northern Africa, apparently undertaken for the extermination of the human race.

We have no inclinaton to multiply our censures, nor will we attempt to excite the indignation or execration of mankind against the Turks, every heart must sicken, every feeling of humanity must be outraged, with the recital of these atrocities.

We are aware that there are men vile enough to smother up these enormities, such venal abetters of crime there always were. Nero had his flatterers and panegyrists! but these men will one day have their rewad of iniquity.

CANDIA AFFAIRS,

La Canee, Isle of Crete, 16 July 1841.

To the Editor of the Malta Times.

Dear Sir,

The affairs of this unfortunate island wear rather a sombre aspect as regards the well being of the Christian population. The translation which I have sent you will show in what way the Turks have treated thus far the wretched Greeks.

I see pretty firmly persuaded that na exaggeration exists in these statements, but, on the countrary, not the half has been told. Capt Houston Stewart is now at Candia in order, it is presumed, to examine into the truth of the cruelties, himself. If however, he should return before the departure of the Packet boat, I will endeavour to let you know the result of his investigatiou. Last evening I received a letter from Candia detailing the conduct of Tahir Pasha during his second visit to that City If on farther examination it proves to be true, it is wholly beneath any man of the least principle or honour. He has shamefully treated the Steward of the Monastery called Siniatikon, forcing him to sign a written document, that all these barbarities and cruelities are false. But I shall endeavour to arrive at the truth of the statements in the letter received, not that the writer is not an honourable and respectable person, but because such conduct on the part of a man who is not entirely insensible to every principle of honor and uprightness appears to me almost impossible. How much more incredible therefore ought it to appear to be on the part of the first Admiral of the Turkish Empire! And if the time that I have seen myself that they are capable of doing and saying to further their own interests, wheather it be true or false, I should wholly reject what this letter says as the fabrication of a person who wished to use every means of injuring the Turks.

Money has done much for the Turks in gaining over the chiefs of many villages situated on the plains. Nearly all of them in the provinces immediately around Canee have, nominally at least, submitted now, and some arms have been given in, but principally those which the Greeks have kept concealed since the Greek revolution. They are scarcely worth the keeping or receiving for they are quite unserviceable. The people in the plains have become quite terrified at the fate of the provinces around Candia, and do not know what to do, if they resist they fear their wives and children will become a prey to their cruel and licentious usage, and if they submit, they fear the same treatment. The Sphakiotes have not yet submitted, though the conduct of the other villages in giving up has almost discouraged them. They have expected a long time some assistance from their friends in Greece. It is certain that some fire ships and a few brigs have been ready nearly a month, and were to make their appearance off the coast this week. There is a report that they have been seen, but this wants coufirmation. It is certain, however, that they have left Greece and are on their way. If they arrive and bring arms, ammunition and provisions, as it is expected, it will encourage the Sphakiotes to resist, and perhaps be the means of rousing up all the submitted villages since in that case they will take their families into the mountains and have wherewith to maintain them.

The Sublime Porte refuses to accept the proferred mediation of the English Government in favour of the Christian population of the Island, and it remains now to see what effect this refusal on the part of the Sultan will have on the Greeks. If they are to be left entirely at the mercy of the Turks, we may expect to see many more tragic scenes in addition to those already acted. This refusal, however, must annoy the English Government, and at the same time give an undoubled right to the three great Powers to say to the Sultan, that the Island of Crete at the close of the Greek revolution did not surrender to the Sublime Porte, but to the Three Powers shemselves, who put it under the temporal governmeut of Mehmet Ali, and since the Sultan refuses—any further mediation in reference to the island, they may as well take it upon themselves to interfere and unite it to Greece and create it into a principality. It is quite an established thing now-a-days, that the Turkish government must not do any thing without the consent of Europe, and this refusal shows the gratitude of the Turks towards the English nation, who have done so much for them in Syria. It would be a most excellent thing, both on the ecore of humanity and politics, if the English would take the Island of Crete at once under their protection. As a Military Station its situation is not to be compared with any island of the Archipeago. Its soil is abundantly fruitful and capable of maintaining a million of inhabitants. With Crete, and Malta, England would be the mistress in the Mediterranean in spite of all the world. And the sincerest prayers from thousands of grateful hearts would daily ascend to heaven and call down divine blessings upon them for this act of mercy and humanity. But, perhaps I have been wandering. With sentiments of esteem and respect I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly etc.

The following is another document which we had not room for in our last.

Translation of the Document presented to the Commander of H. M. Frigate the Tyne, by the inhabitants of the Villages of Peth iatha (the Plain) near Candia.

With due respect we make known to you by our present Petition the late sad acts which have been perpetuated in the villages of Audon, Gonia, Mocho, Potamis and Kyra. The Turks gave information to these villages, that they were about to come to hunt the insurgents, and the peacable inhabitants returned them answer, that as many as wore arms, had fled with the others into the mountains, and that those, who had never taken up arms at all, remain in tranquil quiet in our dwellings without the least suspicion, but to collect all our beasts into the villages that they might not be injured, and we did as they had signed to us.

On the 3-15th of June they arrived at our villages, not only without opposition, but on the contrary we received them. Leaving the village of Gonia and ascending high up the mountains they encountered there some armed men with whom they had a skirmish of a few minutes in which were killed two of the armed Christians and one Turk. After this the armed Christians fled into the mountains, but the Turks rushed down upon our villages, violated the maidens, forced the women and threw into the fire a woman aged eighty years; after that twelve Turks had satisfied their brutal lusts upon her. In this same manner they treated a young girl and committed her body to the flames. They desecrated our churchesst, destroyed the sacred paintings and communion tables setzed the holy relics and afterwards defiled them in the most filthy manner. They forcibly destroyed the three Monosteries called Panagia Chrystalenia Kyra, Heraleous. Agyotaphithos, and Agyios Gregorios at Epanysiphi. In these monasteries they did many things. which produce shuddering and terror. The butchered one Hegoumenos ninety years old, an aged woman, fourteen christian rayahs, nearly all old men. Besides these they murdered a very estimable priest from the village of Potamis, because he demanded back his beast which a Turk had taken from him. They have taken away all our animals, such as our sheep, oxen and beats of burden and nearly all our clothing without leaving us a single under-garment.

"Such things have they done unto us, while we give them our word of faith, as they also wrote to us, to sit peaceably in our house. We had, therefore, no other hope than to flee to you and make known to you the above acts. The 16-28th of the present month Tahir Pacha arrived having set sail from Suda for Heraleon; as soon as he arrived, he sent an order to Veyly Bey to use his endeavours to get signatures from the villages, that whatever we have shown in this our humble petition is false; and by misleading and frightening them, he has obtained a few signatures. They have acted in this manner to conceal their actions. But we sincerely beseech you with the greatest fervor of soul to send and see for yourselves and having seen, your noble hearts will grieve for our condition. Our petition has no other object than to fall down at your fote and deliver ourselves into your hands; not only the Christians of the above-mentioned villages, but all of us in general, Intercede for us through this our petition, that we may obtain in some possible manner security of our honour, our life and property. Lend assistance to the christian people of Crete, who are suffiering so much ill usage and tyranny from the Turks.

"For the love of God let the great christian powers examine minutely into the misfortunes and wretchedness which weigh down the christian population of Crete.

Pithiatha the 19th June and 1 July 1841.

"The inhabitants of the province of Pithiah

Here follow forty signatures to the above decument.

FRENCH FLEET.

A despatch has arrived at Toulon ordering the departure of the division under Adm Lassusse: Destination supposed to be the Levant.

The steamer Styx is to be sent to reassemble (rallier) adm Hugon's division,

Several ships of war are to be present at the setting up of the statue of St Louis near Tunis.

The Thunderer arrived wednesday morning in 72 hours from Marsielles from Gibraltar.

The Alecto with the outward India mail of the 4th August arrived early yesterday morning. She will take the ordinary mail to Gibraltar on Monday.

The Great Liverpool arrived this morning with India mail of the 31st July. She leaves to night for Alexandria.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, in the Leipzig Gazette, says that the British Government has refused to accept M. Trikonpis,, as Greek Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; and adds, that Lord Palmerston has written to the Greek Cabinet that the first duty of their Government was to enforce economy, in order to be able to pay the interest of the debt.—Malta Times Aug. 10.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Petition of Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders and others, agreed to at a public Meeting, held at the King's Arms Tavern, Philip-lane, Wood-street, in the City of London, July 31, 1841.

Most humbly Showeth,—That your petitioners feel grateful to your Majesty for having dissolved the late Parliament—a Parliament which had not only long lost the confidence of the country, but which, during its sitting, endeavoured, under the plea of "privilege," to subvert the liberties of the people, and, also, to interfere with the jest prerogative of your Majesty—that treated the petitions of the people with indifference, and, sometimes, with scorn, and wasted its time in party squabbles for unworthy objects, thereby sinking the character oa this kingdom amongst the antions of the world; but, as the present electors of members of the House of Commons (or a great majority of them) are actuated by selfish and interested motives, your petitioners are fearful that those persons who are returned as members of the new Parliament will disappoint your Majesty's hopes, and frustrate your Majesty's good intentions.

That your petitioners are of opinion that, so long as the right of voting for members of Parliament is unjustly withheld from those who produce all the wealth, so long will the nation continue as it is— with splendin idlers on the one hand, and starving, industrious labourers on the other, and that, too, in the midst of an abundance both of the necessaries and luxuries of life; and your petitioners see no remedy for this state of things, but by the aid and assistance of your Majesty; they therefore, pray that your Majesty, on opening the new Parliament, will be graciously pleased to direct the attention of the members to the wants and wishes of the people:—

By taking into their serious consideration the petitions sent to the late Parliament, and remove all real grievances.

By revising the taxes, so that industry shall pay no more than its fair share.

By removing all unjust restrictions on trade and commerce.

By making the contractors of foreign loans, and negotiators of foreign bonds, and what are called "foreign securities,' responsible for the dividends and interest on the said loans, bonds, and securities, and thereby protect the ignorant from being swindled out of their property, and the nation out of its wealth.

By fixing a stamp duty on all probates, including property of all sorts, whether real or personal, hereditary or free.

By depriving all bankers and others from interfering with the prerogative of the Crown, in making what is called money, and fixing the amount so be issued by the executive in lieu thereof.

And that they will adopt measures for the immediate relief of the distressed, by repealing the Poor-law Amendment Act.

That your petitioners beg most respectfully to assure your Majesty, that it is with great reluctance that they thus trespass on your Majesty; but, being actuated by a love of country, as well as by a desire for your Majesty's happiness and long life; and knowing how difficult it is for your Majesty to obtain honest ministers, they thought it their bounden duty thus to address you; believing, that should your Majesty condescend to comply with their prayer, your Majesty's reign will not only be great and glorious, but the people contented and happy.

And your Majesty's petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed on behalf of the meeting,)
JOHN FOREMAN, Chairman.

Morn. Chorn. Aug. 4.]

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

PLYMOUTH, MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 2.—On Saturday the attention of the members was directed to the recreative, none of the sections meeting on that day, to allow an opportunity to join the several excur-

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sions. The largest party consisting of the several geologists, went on an excursion to view the Elvan dykes of Cornwall, on the edge of that large and romantic wild, Dartmoor, the picturesque and neat town of Tavistock, with the celebrated Wheal Friendship and Wheal Betsey mines a, Mary Tavy. This party contained the most distinguished of the savans—amongst whom were the Marquess of Northampton, the Earl of Morley, Lord Ebrington, M. P., Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and Sir Charles Lemman. Almost every conveyance of the town was put in requisition, the distance being about 18 miles from this place. The party, consisting of upwards of 200 persons, was conducted round the mines to witness the application of water power and steam on a very extensive scale, to the various purposes of pumping, raising the ores, crushing, and stamping, by Mr. John Taylor; and Mr. Delabeche explained the nature of the strata. These mines are very extensive, the seam running upwards of three miles, producing the ores of copper, lead, and tin, and being excavated to a depth of 1,200 feet. The party was afterwards provided with a cold collation by the proprietors of the mines.

Two steam vessels having been placed at the disposal of the association by the liberality of the Admiralty, were employed in excursions to the Eddystone lighthouse, and the Breakwater; and to explore the beautiful and far-famed scenery up the river Tamar, and the source of the Weir. The former was well attended, the visit to those two grand natural objects being one of very great interest. The works on the Breakwater are still in a state of active operation, although they have been twenty-nine years in progress, having been commenced in 1812. The whole fabric is nearly a mile in length, being former of great masses of limestone brought from various quarries of that material lying on the margin of the Laira and its estuaries, the superstructure being accurately laid and well joined masonry. The propriety of this material is, however, doubted, from its susceptibility of attack from a very destructive marine mollusk, which has excited some discussions at the Geological section. This, with a consequent accumulation of mud in the Sound, in some cases to a depth of five feet, appears to be the only obstacle resulting from this stupendous work of art. Two lighthouses are now in progress of erection at the east and west ends. The other object of attraction, Eddystone lighthouse, is a historical record of triumphal achievement of art, and the effect on the visitors was very striking. In its position, a dark rock emerging from the sea, in so lonely a spot, would command the presence of very peculiar feelings in the breast; but when to this is added a fine graceful building, inhabited by men, growing as it were out of the bosom of the deep, and apart for many a long mile from the land, the sensation is still more peculiar. The views of the Tamar are well known to travellers, and this trip, passing through the Hamoaze, the great rendezvous for commercial shipping, and the station where a large proportion of her Majesty's ships are laid up in ordinary, attracted a great many members to this excursion.

Yesterday there were three sermons preached at St. Andrew's Church, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, an excellent local institution, by three of the leading members of the association, Professor Whewell, Rev. Dr. Byrth, and Rev. W. D. Conybere, when a liberal subscription was made to the cause of charity. In the afternoon the ordinaries were well attended.

To-day the great object of attraction will be the launch of the ship Hindostan, at the dock-yard at Devonport, and to give greater effect, the tradesmen of the town have come to a general resolution to close their shops at noon. This morning, at eight o'clock, the preliminary operation of lifting the ship by wedges was performed before a large assembly of members. The Hindostan is a teak-built ship, the frame timbers of which were converted in India, and sent home. She has been 13 years in construction, having been laid down in August, 1828, and was originally intended to be an 80-gun ship. The length from the fore part of the figure head to the after part of the figure head to the after part of the taffrail is 211 feet 11 inches; length of the gun deck, 185 feet 8 inches; extreme breadth, 50 feet 10 inches; extreme height of figure head above lower part of the false keel, 47 feet 4 inches; extreme height of the taffrail above ditto, 53 feet 9 inches; and depth in hold, 21 feet 7 inch. Her burden is 2,050 tons, the weight when launched 1,606 tons, and her weight when completely equipped for sea 3,213 tons. The disposition of her armament is as follows:—Gun decks, 30 guns, four of which will throw hollow shot of 56lbs. weight, or shell of 8-in. diameter, the remaining 26 being 32-pounder guns; on the main deck 32 guns, two of which are for 56-lb. hollow shot; and on the quarter deck and forecastle 10 guns, of which four will be 32-pounders, and the remaining 12 will be 32-pounder carronades. The weight of a round of shot from this armament is 9,520lbs, of iron, and of a broadside 1,250. The ports are 7 feet 6 inches apart, the width of ports 3 feet 4 inches in each, and total distance of the guns from each other being 10 feet 10 inches, with one exception, at the gangway entrance, where the ports are 12 inches further apart than elsewhere.

Up to this morning the number of non-resident members present is 435, the least attendance of any of the meetings, with the exception of the first at York. The proceedings hitherto have been very deficient in matters of scientific interest, but some valuable discussions are anticipated to-day at some of the sections, the number of papers put down for reading being very considerable.—Morning Chronicle, Aug. 4.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

On Wednesday a large party of distinguished and scientific persons assembled at Wormwood Scrubs, to witness a series of experiments on the Atmospheric Railway of Messrs. Clegg and Samuda. The interest taken in the day's proceedings arose from the probability that this invention will be put to proof on the tramway from Kingstown to the village of Dalkey, with a view to its adoption on an extended scale in the projected Irish railways. The plan itself is too well known to need more than a very slight description here. Midway between the rails of an ordinary railway lies secure to the sleepers a continuous pipe of suitable diameter; let a piston attached to a carriage for passengers run in this pipe, and a stationary steam engine exhaust the pipe before it. It is clear that if the parts of the machinery are sufficiently perfect, the atmospheric pressure on the back of the piston will move the carriage and its load with a velocity resulting from the proportion between that pressure and the resistance to be overcome. So far the theory is an indisputable one of naked science; the rest of the mechanical investigation lies in this question:—Are the parts of the machinery sufficiently perfect to produce with certainty the theoretical effect? We will first describe the road and machinery we saw, and then state the experiments which were designed to answer this question. The rails and pipe (of half a mile in length are laid on an embankment belonging to the West London Railway Company and having an incline of 1 to 115. The rails themselves are old ones discarded from the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, and in their present state on the ground present a kind of zig-zag caricature of a railway; certainly no locomotive engine would venture over them. Not only have they sharp deep hollows in many places, but, if we are not mistaken, the inclination of the carriage in passing over them changes continually from side to side. The pipe, which is a cylinder of nine inches internal diameter, is as irregular as the rails, but its irregularities do not by any means correspond to theirs. The air pump is 37½ inches diameter, and is worked by a steam-engine in a very inferior condition, said to be sixteen horses power. Throughout the entire length of the pipe there is of necessity a slit in its crown to afford the needful connection between the piston and the carriage. It appeared to us that it was most important to ascertain whether the means adopted to make and keep this opening air tight after the passage of each train were found to be effectual. Between, therefore, the third and fourth trials hereafter described, and, therefore, after this slit had been opened and closed three times, we observed that the air-pump, in making 162 feet strokes per minute, slowly improved the exhaustion, it being at the beginning 16 and at the end 17 inches of mercury. The effect of the air-pump, therefore balanced and a little more, the total leakage in the pipe, of which that from the flexible valve which covers the slit is part. We were informed that the engine and pump now in use exhaust the half mile of pipe to 18 inches of mercury in 1¼ minutes, and that the pipe refills from leakage in 8 minutes. This takes place at the present time, that is, after the pipes have undergone whatever changes could be effected by the variations of temperature in fourteen months and the settlement of a new embankment. In each of the following trials the carriage went down the incline by its gravity alone, and was propelled up it by atmospheric pressure. The distance by which the speed was ascertained is situated a little beyond the middle of the half mile, reckoning from the end at which the carriage starts and is one seventh a mile in length; the time of passing this distance was accurately taken with a seconds' watch. The first column of figures gives the seconds occupied in passing over one-a seventh of a mile, the other gives the miles gone over per hour:—

	SECONDS	HOUR.
First trial carriage nearly filled with persons	27	19 0 5
Second ditto, carriage loaded as before	25	20.6
Third ditto, lightly loaded	20	25.7
Fourth ditto	22	23.4

Our belief at the time was, that in consequence of the wretched state of the rails the carriage did not acquire its uniform velocity until after it had passed the measured space, and perhaps not at all during its trip. During the last experiment the mercurial guage showed an exhaustion of 18 inches, which was steadily maintained during the transit of the carriage by the engine working 25 strokes per minute. It was probably similar to this during the other trials. It will be observed that the performances improved during the experiments as we understand they usually do. It seems to us to follow from these facts that by the invention of Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, atmospheric pressure is rendered available for the propulsion of railway carriages through machinery of a cheap, common, and even coarse construction—that the weight of the locomotive engines being dispensed with (often half that of the entire profitable train which it draws) lighter rails and less costly roads may be used, as well as that greater *profitable* weight may be propelled by the same power—and that whatever saving results from the substitution of stationary for locomotive power may be obtained. It follows, also from the peculiar mode of working rendered necessary by the construction of such a railway, that no collision of trains could take place. Mr. Samuda, in a pamphlet, points out the dreadful consequences, and apparently unavoidable causes, of collisions on locomotive lines, and claims for the new system the credit of entire exemption from these calamion occurrences. He proposes to place rails and pipes on turnpike-roads, leaving part of their width for its present use; on these turnpike-railways he would ascend the hills, at twelve miles per hour, and carry passengers and goods at very reduced charges. On the whole, the invention stands in a position to claim fairly the careful examination of all who are interested in the prosperity and extension of the railway system. Its success may fall considerably short of the calculations of its proprietors, and yet enough be left to render it a great public advantage. Whether it will be found applicable to lines whose amount and kind of traffic require very complicated arrangements, we cannot foresee; but we apprehend the mechanical question is so far set at rest as to show that it may be used at least without failure, and probably to considerable advantage, on lines of less crowded business.—(Railway Times.)

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Sitting of June 14.—M. Regnault, in the name of a commission composed of Messrs. Dumas, Boussingault, Thenard and himself read a report to the Academy on Marsh's apparatus for the discovery of arsenic in animal substances; a subject which, from the occurrences lately remarked on criminal trials of too painful celebrity, it became important to have definitively cleared up. The report was favourable to the accuracy of the apparatus in question. Memoirs upon different methods of proceeding with this apparatus for decetting the presence of arsenic, had been sent in to the Academy at various periods by Messrs. Orfila, Flandin, Danger, Kœppelin, and other eminent chemists; all of which ad to be examined and experimented on by the commissioner. They had instituted a completely distinct set of experiments for themselves with Marsh's apparatus, and had operated on dogs to whom arsenic had been administered in very minute quantities. Thus they had dissolved one milligramme of arsenious acid—an exceedingly small quantity, in 500,000 times its weight of water, and had further dissolved the matter so as, ultimately to obtain a portion of liquid containing only one millionth part of its weight in arsenic. This solution, and others successively stronger, were subjected to Marsh's apparatus, in order to ascertain the degree to which the susceptibility of the apparatus in detecting the mineral substance could be carried. The weakest of these solutions, that contained the one millionth part of arsenic, gave arsenical stains by means of the apparatus; and thus its extreme sensibility was fully proved. In cases of poisoning, it was very rare that only so small a quantity as one gramme of arsenic should be used and yet the apparatus would detect the presence of only the 1000th part of this quantity. The experiments of M. Orfila on the abstraction of arsenic by all the organs of the body, when the poison was certain that the remains of a human body, even though in a state of decomposition might be fairly subjected to the action of the apparatus, for purposes of legal evidence. As to the ideas which had been circulated of the substances used to re-act on arsenic containing arsenic themselves, they were proved to be erroneous, and it was perfectly easy to obtain nitric acid, sulphuric acid, zinc, etc., free from all admixture whatever of arsenic. Several chemists had been of opinion that antimony and other substances might produce stains by means of Marsh's apparatus, which might be mistaken for arsenical stains; but there were definite methods of testing such stains, and of removing all doubt. Certain suggestions for the improvement and for the more cautious manipulation of the apparatus were named in the report. The commissioners had come to a conclusion of the greatest importance, and had found that M. Orfila, with other chemists was mistaken in supposing that arsenic existed in what has been called *a normal state* in the human body. There was no such thing naturally in the human frame, no arsenic in the bones, nor in the muscular integments. M. Orfila had frankly acknowledged himself to have been deceived on this point by his own experiments, and thus the subject was set at rest. The experiments of Messrs. Flandin and Danger were spoken of in terms of high commendation, and the report ended by the detailing of numerous precautions to be observed in using Marsh's apparatus, in order to avoid all chance of error.—This report was followed by one from Messrs. Becquerel, Breschet, and Magendie, on an attempt by Baron Dupotet to cure deafness by animal magnetism. It stated that the experiments were not conclusive; that, in certain cases, alleged by Baron Dupotet as his proofs, deafness was not completed, and that "the method of operating was not only without any foundations, but did not merit the attention of the Academy. This is probably one of the most severe and ignominious sentences ever delivered by this supreme tribunal of science,—whilst treating of scientific affairs, we may mention a most ingenious application of chemisty to the Fine Arts, which is invaluable for all persons who draw in crayons, or with the stump. Hitherto the principal objection to crayon drawings has been the difficulty of preventing them from being damaged by rubbing, no varnish being applicable to the surface of such drawings without injuring the colours. The Marquis de Varennes, a distinguished amateur of the fine arts, had hit on the happy idea of applying varnish to the *back* of such drawings, and has found the experiment to succeed perfectly The varnish after saturing the paper is sucked up by the particles of colour, in virtue of their capillary attraction, and the alcohol of the varnish, evaporating speedily, leaves the resinous particles firmly adhering to the colours, and giving them such tenacity that the drawing may be rolled, and even rubbed without injury. The proportions of such varnish should be one part of ordinary gum-arabic to twelve parts of spirits of wine, rendered colourless by the application of animal charcoal; or else one part of it with tincture of gum-arabic to two parts of rectified spirits of wine.—Galeg Mes.

M. LEONARD'S INTELLIGENT DOGS.

WHAT we had heard and seen of the feats of trained brutes, from the "sapient pig" to the "learned horse" lately introduced at Court, excited very little curiosity to witness the performances of a couple of clever dogs lately brought to this country by their trainer, M. LEONARD, notwithstanding that they had been deemed worthy the attention of the Zoological Society: we suffered ourselves to be persuaded, however, to accept an invitation from M. LEONARD to a private exhibition of the accomplishments of his canine pupils, who are now performing publicly at the Lowther Rooms, Strand. Instead of the animals manifesting only a dread of the lash by their servile obedience and mechanical manner of going through their tricks, these dogs evince a lively docility and aptitude in the going of their tasks, implying delight and eagerness to please their master, and precluding all idea of suffering and coercion.

M. LEONARD attributes to animals the possession of reflection, memory, and comparison; and certainly the intelligent creatures he has educated give proofs of the exercise of those faculties. They are a brace of fine pointers; one, of the Spanish breed, named Philax, the other of the French breed, called Braque, Both are sagacious brutes, but Braque, the lesser and leaner of the two, is the quicker and more clever; he has been under tuition nearly three years, Philax little more than half the time.

Mr LEONARD opened a door and showed the two dogs couched beside their food, waiting his permission to eat; but before taking their meal, they went through their lessons. He began by showing the perfect control under which he holds them; they rise up and lie down, run and play, and assume various postures at his command. One will take a bit of meat in his mouth, give it up to the other; and in no instance did they swallow the morsels that they fetched and carried, without permission. Thus much for their docility—of itself a curious exhibition. Now for their intelligence. M. LEONARD, first calling the attention of his dogs to what he is going to do, throws on the floor several bits of bread, calling each bit by a number, but not in numerical order; and the dogs fetch any particular piece indicated by calling for the number assigned to it, though some of the company had forgotten to which pieces the numbers belonged. A few cards of different hues were thrown down, and the dogs picked up any colour called for; and on being shown a glove, or any thing of the colour desired, they fetched the card of that hue; so when shown any article, as a glove, a box, or a piece of paper, they would pick up its like from the floor and take it to the person pointed out. They not only find any letter or numeral called for, but show a knowledge of spelling and arithmetic: thus the letters forming the name of Rachel were laid on the ground out of their proper order, and M. LEONARD pronouncing several times the word "Rachel," the dogs brought the letters in their right sequence; proving their knowledge of the sounds of the alphabet in combination, as well as separately. So with the figures; if 'five added to two' were called for, they brought the number seven; if 'nine less five,' the number four; and so on. As a climax to the whole, Braque plays a game of dominoes with any one of the company, with as much gravity and skill as an old Frenchman in a café: the dominoes are set up on edge before him, and he picks up in his mouth the proper numbers in succession, not unfrequently beating his adversary. If a wrong one is played, he whines and barks; and also when he is himself unable to play. The dogs made some mistakes in the course of the performance, but they always rectified the error themselves. M. LEONARD uses no threats, and speaks in a quiet tone, but distinctly; repeating his command two or three times, to insure attention and impress their memory: he rewards their promptitude by clapping his hands and patting them; and reproves any inattention or blunder by a box on the ear or a few smart slaps on the hind-quarters.

M. LEONARD has other dogs in training, and is writing a treatise on the subject; which will be a curious addition to natural history. The intelligence shown by the sheepdog is no less extraordinary, though developed in a different way; indeed, the operations of what we call the "instinct' of brutes, are such as to challenge a more enlightened investigation of their intellectual powers than has yet been entered upon.

It was a Mr. J. L. Lillicrap, a gunsmith of Bridgwater, who was lately arrested at Boulogne, having a pistol with six barrels dignified by the French with the appellation of an infernal machine.

The Sovereign Mills of Wigan, carried on by Messrs Heron and Co., have stopped. It is said their liabilities amount to upwards of 100,000*l*., and some accounts make them as high as double that sum. By this affair great numbers of poor people are thrown out of employment in Wigan, and we fear some of the banks will be large sufferers.

Alderman Magnay and Alderman Hooper will be put in nomination for the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex on Midsummer day.

Prince George of Hanover has, we deeply regret to say, entirely lost his sight.

The Marquis d'Albora and the Chevalier Joseph Speroni (the noms de guerre of) a pair of extraordinary Spanish swindlers, have just been condemned to imprisonment for two years at Blois.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

4th Sept.—Barque Athol, A. Hosace, master, from Liverpool 4th May.

5th Do.—Barque Samuel, H. Smith, master, from Singapore 1st July.

6th Do.—Ship Thalia, W. Murray, from Liverpool 12th May.

Do. do.—Brig Ruby, J. B. Farquharson, master, from Colombo.

Do. do.—The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, Lt. J. A. Young, Comg., from Suez 21st and Aden 29th.—Passengers—Mr. and Mr. White head, and child; Miss Edwards; Captain and Mrs. Thomas; Messrs. Elliot, W. B. Elliot, Briggs, Beck, Aubert, Tay and Marcus; Captains Rolfe, and Wilder; Viscount Amiens; Rajah Eswant Rao Sirkee; and 4 servants; Mr. Gabrielle; Mr. W. Lupton; Mr. Assist. Surgeon Impey, and servant; 4 Europeans seamen; 10 Camp Followers; 1 Havildar, and 3 Privates, 6th Regt.; 3 Privates, 16th Regt. N. I.

Do. do. Ship Repulse, L. Reade, master, from London 22nd May—Passengers—Colonel Townsend; Captains Stephens, Archer, Weston and Tonge, Lieuts. Dawson, Clarke and Booth; Cornets Barnett, Nettleship and Rosser; Doctor Moffatt; Qr Mr. Broderibb, H. M. 14th or King's Light Dragoons; Mrs. Stephens; Mrs. Broderibb and 5 children; Ensign Blake, H. M. 22nd Regt.; Ensign Codd, 17th do.; Miss Jones—Intelligence: June 5th spoke the Euphrates, lat. 44o 55 N. long 10o 58 W. bound to Ceylon and Bombay, June 10th, picked up a Life Buoy lat. 33o 45 N. long, 37o 2 W. supposed to be that of the unfortunate President.

Do. 7th—Ship Hannah Kerr, J. Potter, master, from Liverpool 8th June.

Do do. Ship Majestic, J. Comforth, master, from Liverpool 22nd May—Passengers—Messrs. Brown, Hughes, Geary and Robson.

DEPARTURES.

21 Sept.—The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lt. G. B. Kempthorne, Comr. to Suez.

4th Do.—Ship Issavie, Hajee Furhan, nacoda, to Malabar Coast, and Calcutta.—Passengers—60 natives.

Do. do.—Ship Catharine, J. Williams, master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Barque Sophia, W. Jones, master, to Singapore and China.

Do. do.—Ship Futtay Hulbaree, Hajee Farash, nacoda, to Calcutta.—Passengers—5 natives.

5th Do.—Barque Herculian, J. Grindale, mastery to Liverpool.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From*	*To Sail.*
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan		do.	9th June.
*Reliance	Remington & Co.	do.	23d June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	6th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	1n July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonport		Liverpool	
*H. McCormick		do.	18th Dec.
*Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool	22d May.
*Ann	Foster & Co.	do.	26th May.
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	29th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	1st Aug.
*Margaret		do.	5th June.
*Ulverstone		do.	8th June.
William Pirrie		bo.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	10thJuly.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	1n July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	21st May.
*Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	26th June.
Mavis		China	
Augusta		do.	29th May
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From.*	*To Sail.*
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Oct.
Lady Feversham	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	20th Sept.
Hindoostan	Forbes & co.	London	5th inst.
Morley	Dirom carter & co.	London	25th inst.
Glenelg	Remington & Co.	London	15th inst.
Quentin Leitch	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	15th inst.
Six	Forbes & co.	London	8th inst.
Margaret	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	London	8th inst.
Portland	Forbes & Co.	Liverpool	8th inst.
Formosa	Remington & co.	Liverpool	8th inst.
Herculaneum	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	15th inst.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Argyle	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	15th inst.
Eleanor	Macvicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	20th inst.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Circassian	Forbes & Co.	Cork	10th inst.
Lady Grant	Kimchund Motichund.	China	Despatch.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
Island Queen	Forbes & Co.	China	Despatch.
Isabella	Forbes & Co.	China	Despatch.
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Macao	Despatch.
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Asiatic	Foster & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Adele	Skinner & Co.	Mauritius	8th inst.
Bangalore	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	Calcutta	Despatch.
Cornwallis	Khimchund Motichund.	Calcutta	Despatch.
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya.		
James & Thomas	Remington & Co.		
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co.		
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhicajee		
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.		
Sterling	Higginson Cardwell & co.		
Repulse	Forbes & Co.		
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		
Athol	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & co.		
Castle Huntly			
Samuel			
Majestic	G. S. King		

H. M. Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Auckland Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear, Fati Rayman.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

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